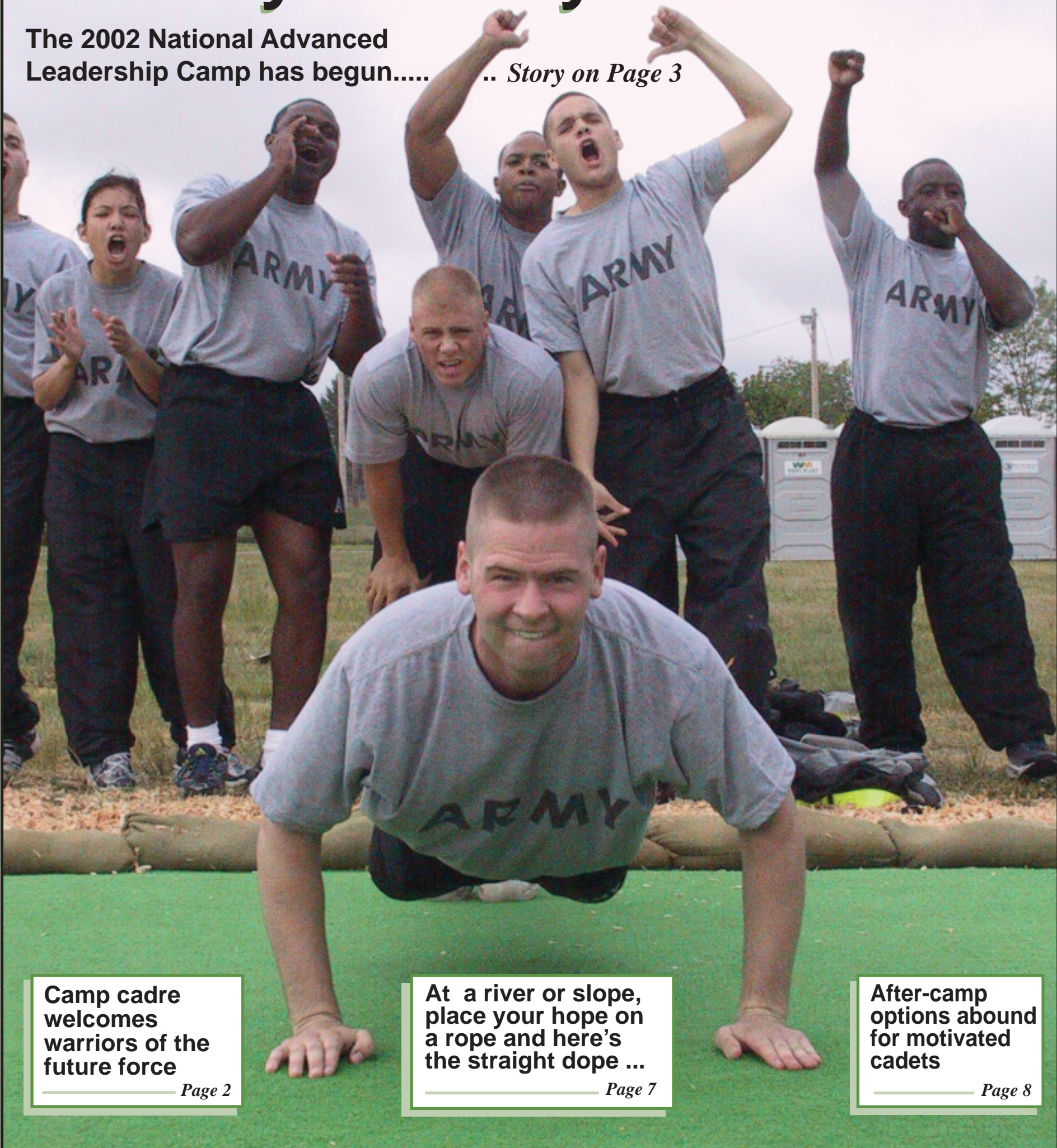




## ‘Are you ready to ROCK?’

The 2002 National Advanced Leadership Camp has begun..... .. Story on Page 3



**Camp cadre welcomes warriors of the future force**

Page 2

**At a river or slope, place your hope on a rope and here's the straight dope ...**

Page 7

**After-camp options abound for motivated cadets**

Page 8



A great Pacific Northwest welcome to the cadets, cadre and support soldiers arriving for the 2002 National Advanced Leadership Camp (NALC). 1st Regiment is about to commence Squad Situational Training exercises. Six of 13 total ROTC regiments are on the ground here at Fort Lewis. All of you cadets are undergoing the challenge of forming coherent, cohesive platoons from the 48 strangers that first met on your day of arrival.

Each of you will find some sort of challenge at NALC. Some are eager to plunge into the daily training regimen; others are a little apprehensive about your skills and how you will perform. Some of you relish going to the field; others are a little anxious about spending nights among Fort Lewis' 120-foot-tall Douglas Firs and various critters that range from crows smart enough to find the "pogey-bait" in your rucksack to the occasional black bear who is more afraid of you than you are of it. Regardless of your expectations and worries, your personal experiences during the 32 days of NALC will play a key part in your personal and professional growth.

What you learn here at Fort Lewis



Col. Daniel S. Challis

about yourself, about your fellow cadets and about the Army depends largely on how good a team player you chose to be. I challenge each of you to give 100 percent of yourself to making your platoon the best in your regiment. Your enjoyment of NALC will hinge on your willingness to contribute to your squad and platoon's success.

I wish each of you the very best and look forward to seeing you at graduation on Watkins Field.

**RUCK UP AND MOVE OUT!**

The 2002 ROTC National Advanced Leadership Camp is up and running exceptionally well as we are now putting the sixth regiment on the ground. Since we anticipate training more than 4,700 cadets this year, we've added two more regiments than last year for a total of 13 regiments, plus two National Guard OCS regiments for the 800 officer candidates who will attend their Phase-III training here at Fort Lewis.

As I watched four consecutive regiments execute the APFT, I've been impressed by the motivation and performance of each. In the last year I have used this column as a vehicle to drive home the importance of physical conditioning. It's clear that many of you have listened and accepted the personal challenge and responsibility associated with PT. The APFT is a key-stone event - it allows you to demonstrate that you are prepared, ready and focused.

I'll take this opportunity to recognize the individual male and female high scores from each regiment. They have clearly exceeded the standard.

**1st Regiment:** Kristian Paronto, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 384. Elisabeth Bilyeu, University of Pittsburgh, 359.

**2nd Regiment:** Cory Carter, Xavier University, 358. Emily Hovind, Boston University, 349. Amanda Leggett, Wheaton College, 349.

**3rd Regiment:** Christopher Stearns, Texas A&M University, 348. Courtney



Command Sgt. Maj. Lewis Ferguson

Townsend, Kansas State University, 354.

**4th Regiment:** Ronald Hudak, Florida International University, 349. Nicole Gross, Johns Hopkins University, 363.

Congratulations on a job well done. These top performers on the APFT clearly set the standard for all. A word of advice to take back to your schools: when you prepare for camp and are reviewing the packing list, remember to include your push-ups, sit-ups and at least one 2-mile run. If you don't bring them from home, they won't be issued here.

In closing, I wish you good luck in every endeavor and look forward to seeing you all, whether here at Fort Lewis or on your campus. **See you on the high ground. Camp-9, Out.**

# Fearfully and wonderfully made

By Chap. (Lt. Col.) Thomas Joseph

*"I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made" — Psalm 139:14*

Psalm 139 is one of the greatest psalms of David. It is well worth our time to give a great attention to each detail of this Psalm. For our purposes I will only highlight a few, beginning with verse 2. "Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising, thou understest my thought afar off. There is not a word in my tongue, but, lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it ... If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the seas; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me ... for I am fearfully and wonderfully made" (vv. 2, 4, 6, 9-10, 14).

Have you heard about the little boy who went to Sunday school, and then went home in an open car? In Sunday school he had received something

that was very precious to him, a little picture card with this text: "Have faith in God." His little card blew out and he uttered a cry of distress: "I have lost my 'Faith in God!' Stop the car!" His Dad stopped the car and retrieved the precious little card. Have faith in God.

Unfortunately, many people have lost more than a Sunday school picture card. They have actually lost their faith in God. Why is this? There may be many reasons. One reason may be attributed to the advancement of science and the way in which scientists have convinced many by their deceitful ways of explaining things.

In his remarkable book entitled "Does God Believe in Atheists," John Blanchard has made a monumental study of the greatest scientists of recent times and their belief in the Creator. If someone tries to belittle you for your faith in God, just point out to him that a multitude of scientists, of both the past and the present, have been firm believers in God and His creation of all things.

You will recognize some of these names. Let us start with Francis Bacon, the English philosopher and scientist who was

responsible for a new theory of scientific knowledge known today as "the inductive method." This method stresses the importance of observation and experiment. That certainly sounds very scientific, doesn't it?

Francis Bacon was a devout Bible student. He wrote these words, "There are two books laid before us to study, to prevent our falling into error; first, the volume of the Scriptures, which reveals the will of God; then the volume of the Creatures, which expresses his [God's] power." This scientist knew what he was talking about. The Royal Society of Great Britain is described as the "oldest and most prestigious body of its kind."

Its founders dedicated their scientific work "to the glory of God." Shortly after its founding, some 617 scientists, including many with outstanding reputations, signed a manifesto stating their "belief in the truth and authority of the Bible and its harmony with natural sciences."

You have no doubt heard of Johannes Kepler, the German astronomer, acknowledged to be the father of modern physical astronomy. Notice his words: "It befits us [as astronomers] to be thoughtful, not of the glory of our minds, but rather, above all else,

of the glory of God." Let those who consider themselves scientists take note.

How about the French scientist and mathematician, Blaise Pascal? Not only did he make "massive contributions" to science and to mathematics, including differential calculus, he also wrote widely on religious themes. His prayer to God before he died was: "Grant that I may conform to Thy will, just as I am, that, sick as I am, I may glorify Thee in my suffering." Isn't that a wonderful prayer for a scientist, or anyone else?

Robert Boyle, the father of the modern chemistry, was also a physicist who helped found the Royal Society, mentioned earlier. Boyle was a diligent Bible student and gave generous financial support to the relief of poverty, the work of Bible translation and evangelism.

In his last message to fellow scientists he wrote: "Remember to give glory to the one [God] who authored nature." A fellow believer and contemporary of Boyle, John Ray, had this to say: "There is for a free man no occupation more worthy and delightful than to contemplate the beauteous works of nature and honor the infinite wisdom and goodness of God."



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COMMANDER  
**Col. Daniel S. Challis**

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# Army ROTC fires up the 2002 National Advanced Leadership Camp



Story and photos by Bob Rosenburgh

A gun crew from the 2nd Battalion, 8th Artillery Regiment conducts a “Hip Shoot” exercise for the benefit of cadets at the 2001 ROTC Advanced Camp Fire Support Committee.

Don’t look for the ROTC Advanced Camp at Fort Lewis this summer because, even though the annual event will still happen here, it’s now called the National Advanced Leadership Camp, or NALC for short. Along with the new name are some changes in the training and the arrival of approximately 5,000 cadets, up some 20 percent over last year. The extra number of cadets means that 13 regiments will go through camp instead of 11, plus two National Guard OCS regiments instead of one. The first regiment arrived on June 2 and the thirteenth will complete its training and depart Aug. 8. OCS will be completed by Aug. 16.

The Reserve Officers’ Training Corps produces about 70 percent of the Army’s new officers through programs at 270 colleges or universities around the country. It usually takes four years of military science studies on top of their other curriculum requirements, but before any ROTC cadet can pin on the gold bars of a second lieutenant, each one must graduate from NALC.

The cadets are enrolled in a wide variety of available ROTC programs at their different schools, such as Green to Gold, the Simultaneous Membership Program and two or four-year scholarships. Many cadets are prior-service soldiers, while others have only their campus military instruction to build on. Some still live at home with their parents and others are in their late 20s and parents themselves. The majority attend camp the summer before their senior year of college, but a fair number are students at one of the country’s six military junior colleges. For them, high school graduation was only a year ago. Those who have already obtained their bachelor’s degree will be commissioned at their NALC regimental graduation ceremony.

U.S. Army Cadet Command’s NALC puts each cadet through 32 days of intensive individual, squad and platoon-level training to assess his or her leadership potential. These cadets will be measured against 23 leadership dimensions in such subjects as physical stamina, technical competence, delegation, decisiveness, problem analysis and the seven Army values, among others. Instruction and evaluation at NALC is progressive, building skills in individual



Patrolling STX is the newest tactical exercise at the National Advanced Leadership Camp. In this photo, a cadet searches an enemy soldier from the OPFOR who was eliminated during a skirmish deep in the woods.

subjects like the Army Physical Fitness Test, basic rifle marksmanship and land navigation, followed by such skill-building exercises as Individual Tactical Training.


New this year is the “Slide For Life,” an over-water obstacle that teaches both confidence and motivation. Years ago, this event was a standard part of the training but was discontinued when the site became unsafe due to its aging equipment. Since then, an all-new facility has been constructed and the 2002 NALC will see it put to use.

The NALC also allows cadets to meet new people from across the country and work with them as a team. It is one of their greatest challenges at camp and yet one of the best facets of it. By consolidating camp into one nationwide event in 1997, Cadet Command was also able to ensure standardized training and evaluation for all ROTC cadets.

Camp training committees use active-duty soldiers from Fort Lewis and Army Reserve and National Guard units from around the country to instruct cadets in such skills as nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, automatic weapons operation or calling for fire support using field artillery assets.

Cadets later face squad- and section-level situ-

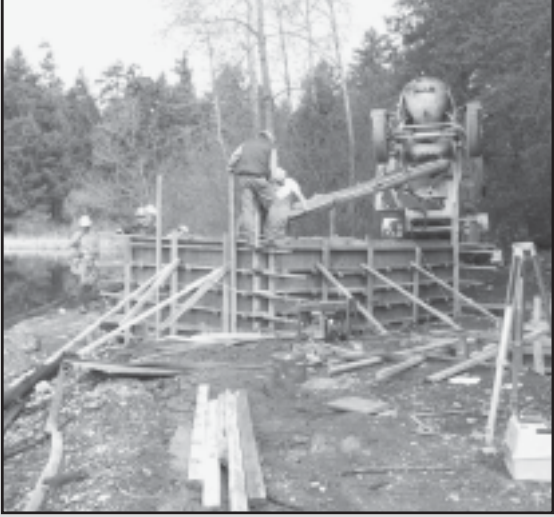
ational training exercises with days of instructions in tactical operations followed by evaluated missions, among them conducting an ambush, reacting to a sniper or performing a reconnaissance mission.

Throughout camp, leadership positions are constantly rotated as each cadet is studied closely by committee members. Cadet Command staff, who conduct most of the training and evaluations, are officers and senior NCOs with a two or three-year tour of duty at specific colleges which conduct the ROTC program and teach military science subjects. Once the cadets finish camp, these future officers submit accession packets requesting active or reserve duty and their preferences for an officer branch of assignment. Then, it’s on to graduation, officer basic course and their first duty assignment. Many might also choose to attend Airborne or Air Assault School or go to a Cadet Troop Leadership Training assignment for the remainder of the summer. 



Army ROTC cadets line up at the range to practice their technique with the M-16 rifle. Each cadet must qualify in Basic Rifle Marksmanship to graduate from camp.

## In our next issue.....



Capt. Woody Stone

Just in time for the 2002 National Advanced Leadership Camp, construction on the all-new Slide for Life event has been completed. The project replaces a Slide for Life that was discontinued nearly a decade ago. That site and equipment was deemed unsafe because of its wooden construction and advanced age, which led to deterioration. The new site was prepared by a massive dredging operation and extensive design and safety studies, leading to the current, state of the art facility.



# 2002 National Advanced regimental training schedule

	APFT	RAC	Confidence Course	Water Safety	FLRC	BRM	1
1st Regiment	5 June	6 June	7-8 June	9 June	9 June	10-11 June	12-13 J
2nd Regiment	8 June	9 June	10-11 June	12 June	12 June	13-14 June	15-16 J
3rd Regiment	11 June	12 June	13-14 June	15 June	15 June	16-17 June	18-19 J
4th Regiment	14 June	15 June	16-17 June	18 June	18 June	19-20 June	21-22 J
5th Regiment	17 June	18 June	19-20 June	21 June	21 June	22-23 June	24-25 J
6th Regiment	20 June	21 June	22-23 June	24 June	24 June	25/27 June	28-29 J
7th Regiment	23 June	24 June	25/27 June	28 June	28 June	29-30 June	1-2 J
8th Regiment	26 June	27 June	28-29 June	30 June	30 June	1-2 July	3-4 J
9th Regiment	29 June	30 June	1-2 July	3 July	3 July	4-5 July	6-7 J
10th Regiment	2 July	3 July	4-5 July	6 July	6 July	7-8 July	9-10 J
11th Regiment	5 July	6 July	7-8 July	8 July	8 July	10/12 July	13-14 J
12th Regiment	8 July	9 July	10/12 July	13 July	13 July	14-15 July	16-17 J
13th Regiment	12 July	13 July	14-15 July	16 July	16 July	17-18 July	19-20 J
OCS 1st Regiment	28 July	28 July	NA	NA	29 July	NA	NA
OCS 2nd Regiment	4 Aug.	4 Aug.	NA	NA	5 Aug.	NA	NA



# Advanced Leadership Camp

Land Navigation	Automatic Weapons	Hand Grenade	Fire Support	NBC	ITT	SQD STX	Branch Orientation	PTRL STX	Graduation
June	14-15 June	14-15 June	15June	16/18 June	16/18 June	20-24 June	26 June	26-29 June	3 July
June	17-18 June	17-18 June	18 June	19/21 June	19/21 June	23-28 June	26 June	29 Jun-2 July	6 July
June	20-21 June	20-21 June	21 June	22/24 June	22/24 June	27 Jun-1 Jul	26 June	2-5 July	9 July
June	23-24 June	23-24 June	24 June	25/28 June	25/28 June	30 Jun-4 July	26 June	5-8 July	12 July
June	27-28 June	27-28 June	28 June	29 Jun/1 July	29 Jun/1 July	3-7 July	26 June	8-11 July	15 July
June	30 Jun-1 July	30 Jun-1 July	1 July	2/4 July	2/4 July	6-10 July	26 June	11-14 July	18 July
July	3-4 July	3-4 July	4 July	5-6 July	5-6 July	9-13 July	26 June	14-17 July	21 July
July	5-6 July	5-6 July	6 July	7/9 July	7/9 July	12-16 July	11 July	17-20 July	24 July
July	8-9 July	8-9 July	9 July	10-13 July	10-13 July	15-19 July	11 July	20-23 July	27 July
July	12-13 July	12-13 July	13 July	14/16 July	14/16 July	18-22 July	11 July	23-26 July	30 July
July	15-16 July	15-16 July	16 July	17/19 July	17/19 July	21-25 July	11 July	26-29 July	2 Aug.
July	18-19 July	18-19 July	19 July	20/22 July	20/22 July	24-28 July	11 July	29 Jul-1 Aug.	5 Aug.
July	21-22 July	21-22 July	22 July	23/25 July	23/25 July	27-31 July	11 July	1-4 Aug.	8 Aug.
A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30 Jul-2 Aug.	NA	4-7 Aug.	9 Aug.
A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6-9 Aug.	NA	11-14 Aug.	16 Aug.

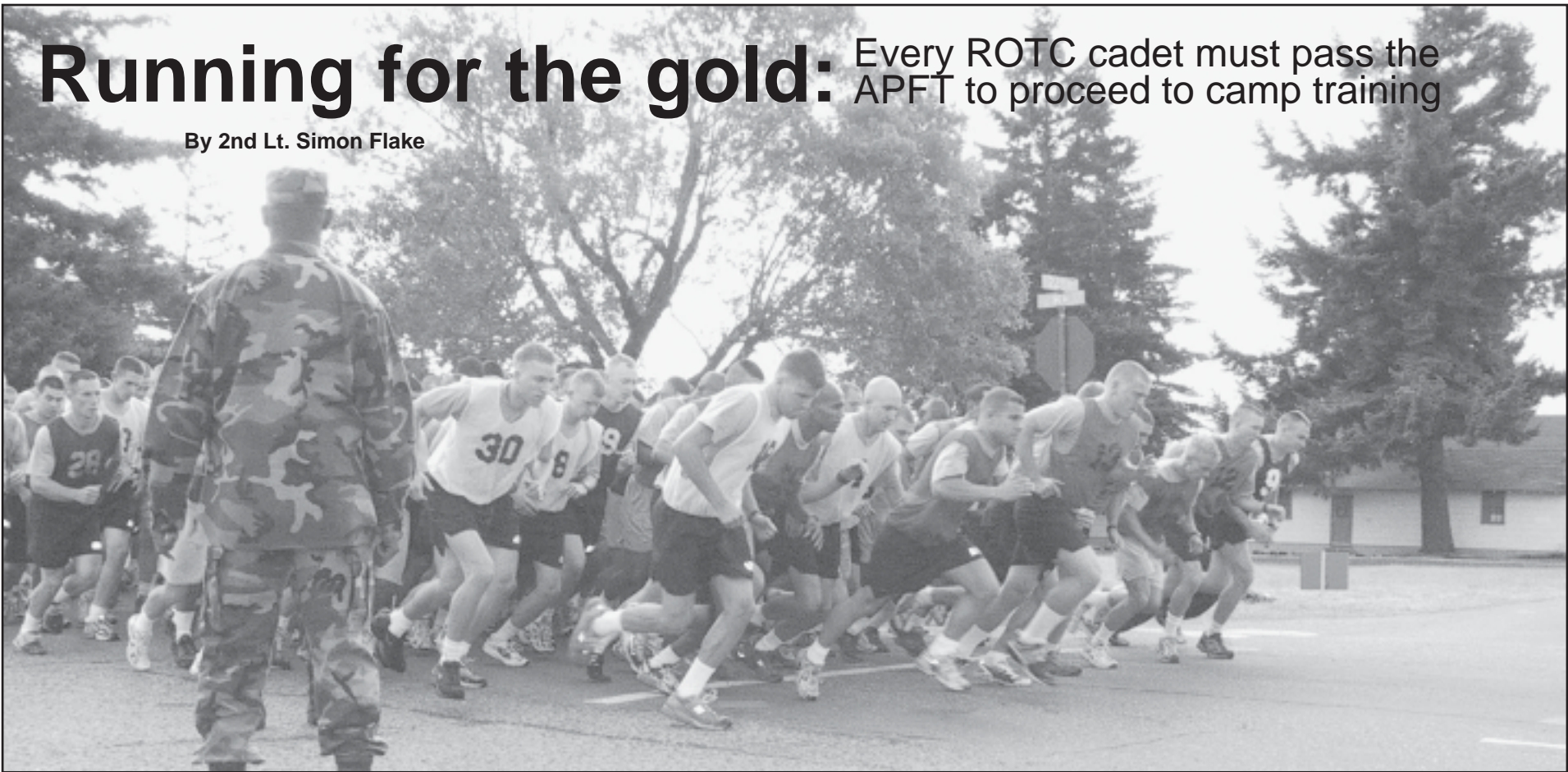


Graphic and photos by Bob Rosenburgh



# Running for the gold: Every ROTC cadet must pass the APFT to proceed to camp training

By 2nd Lt. Simon Flake



2nd Lt. Simon Flake

Newly-arrived cadets from the 1st Regiment begin their two-mile run under the watchful eye of a cadre member. Before any cadets begin the training that will lead them to a set of second lieutenant's gold bars, they must complete the Army Physical Fitness Test with a passing score.

Early in the morning on June 5, Army ROTC cadets of the National Advanced Leadership Camp's 1st Regiment gathered at the Army Physical Fitness Test site on North Fort Lewis to be evaluated upon their physical fitness level.

As the dew settled on the grass surrounding the PT test area known as the "Bulldog Pit," cadets from various colleges and universities across the United States prepared to reach their personal best in the APFT. This is a mandatory event that cadets must pass to complete NALC.

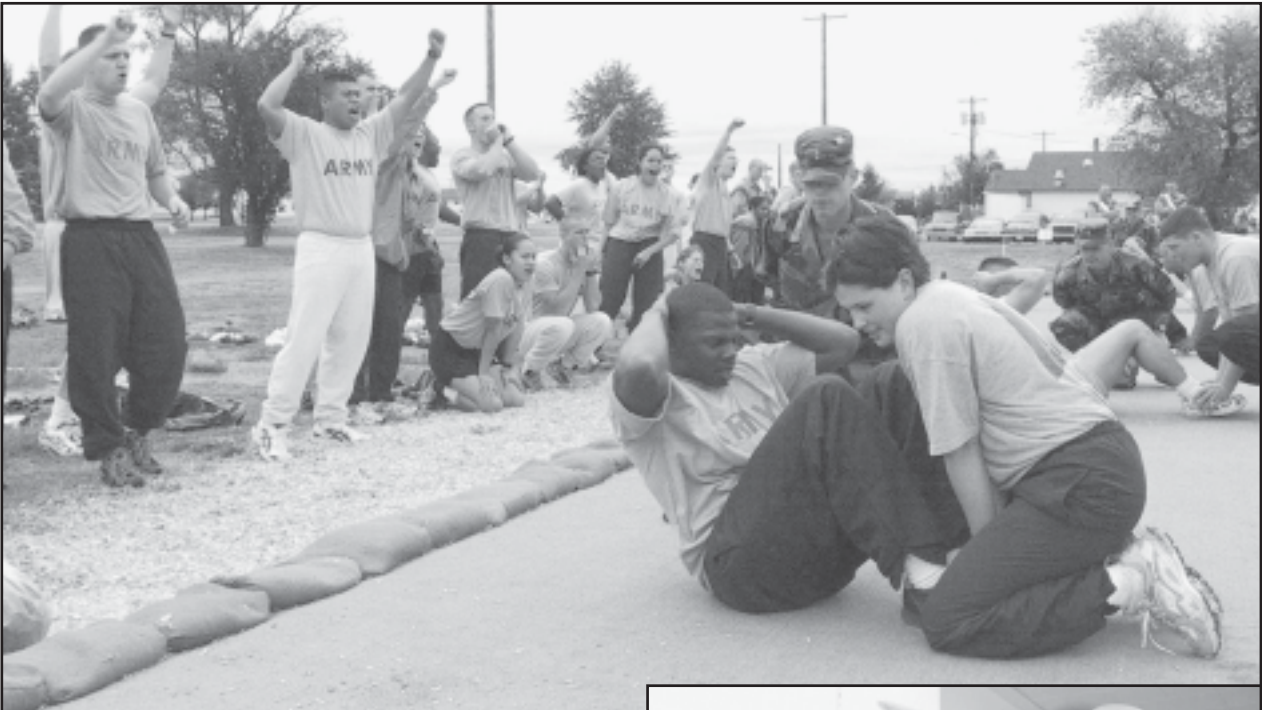
The cadets achieving the most success had one thing in common; motivation. If any cadets could not generate their own motivation, a fresh supply was provided by the APFT committee and their "Motivational Bone." During the push-up and sit-up events, 2nd Lt. Jeff Priest, a 2001 Advanced Camp graduate from North Georgia College, passed each squad holding the bone. As he thrust the bone in the air, cadets shouted mottos, barked and there was even the blast of a bugle. "The bone is used to get people motivated about the PT test," Priest explained, "Because when they're nervous they won't do as well."

During the 2-mile run, inspirational music helped cadets battle against the onset of mental fatigue. Along with music, cadre members in PT uniforms ran alongside the cadets to keep their spirits up during every inch of the way. Cadet David Johansson, from the University of South Dakota, ran the regiment's fastest time, clocking in at 10:22. The fastest run for a female was 12:33 by Cadet Ruth Rassmussen from Northwestern.

"My adrenaline was pumping in the beginning - my heart was going so I had to calm myself down the first four hundred", Johansson said. "It's incredible running with a whole bunch of other cadets in a battalion."

The APFT committee consists of one non-commissioned officer, 35 second lieutenants, and two senior officers. This committee is lead by Lt. Col. Thomas Tate, from the Florida Institute of Technology. To prepare to evaluate this event, the APFT committee spent 12 to 14 hours each day watching videos, attending evaluation courses, and conducting physical training sessions. Tate noted that each second lieutenant on the committee is extremely professional, hardworking and all have very positive attitudes. The committee works hard to ensure that each cadet gets the best training opportunity he or she can at NALC.

The University of Nebraska-Omaha's own Cadet Kristian Paronto is the regiment's leader for push-ups for a



2nd Lt. Simon Flake

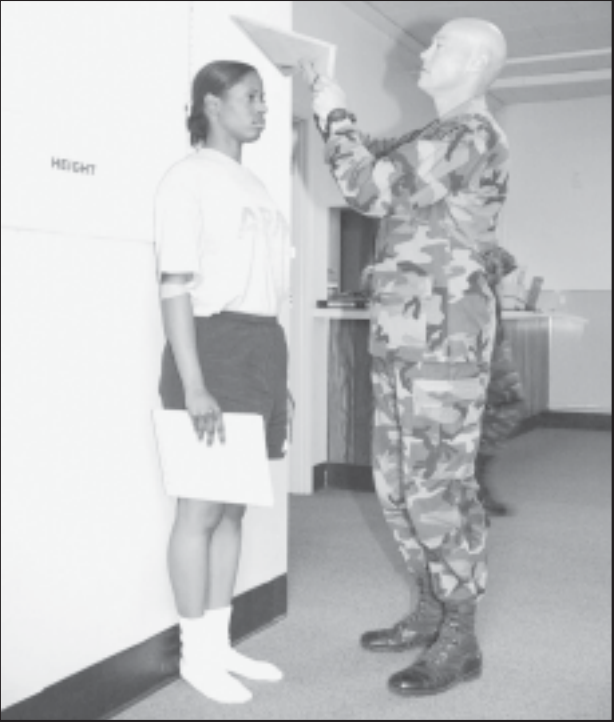
Cadet Detrick Gaston, (above) from Mississippi State, knocks out his sit-ups as Cadet Meghan Bashaar, from Syracuse University, holds down his feet to help stabilize his body position.

male, with a score of 111 repetitions. The most push-ups done by a female were 70 from Cadet David Tolman out of Rutgers State University. The sit-up event for males was taken by Cadet Jeremy Wirshe from Texas A & M, with 107 repetitions. Cadet Elisabeth Bilyeu performed 98 sit-ups to top the female side.



2nd Lt. Mark Van Horn

Every push-up must be done to the Army standard.



2nd Lt. Simon Flake

Although not part of the APFT, cadets must also meet the height and weight standards.



# Cadets practice bridging over troublesome waters

By 2nd Lt. Adam Carollo

An important part of the Field Leadership Reaction Course is the One-Rope Bridge. During infantry-style missions, ready-made bridges are not always readily available, so patrols must be able to build field expedient rope bridges. As 2nd Lt. Ryan Reichert puts it, “A rope bridge allows soldiers to get across a stream without getting the whole team wet, only the first and last man.”

Whether crossing a land obstacle or water obstacle, the leader of the patrol needs to know several techniques to get his soldiers across obstacles. The most important thing when making a rope bridge is teamwork and proper knot tying. The cadets must follow the proper procedure to build their bridge.

To set up the bridge they first establish a bridge-crossing team. Their job is to supervise the patrol as they prepare ropes and equipment and to conduct team rehearsals. The main goal of a bridge-crossing team is proficiency in the mechanics of obstacle crossing. The team gains that proficiency by realistic rehearsals, close inspections, organization and good control.

The bridge-crossing team is organized into a six-man team. The first man on the team is the rope puller. They attach a 120-foot rope to themselves and swim the water obstacle pulling the rope,



In order to make a good bridge, the rope needs to be as tight as possible.



It takes great strength to pull yourself across a bridge. Cadets must dig deep to reach the other side.

hitches with a quick release. The direction of the round turn is the same direction as the flow of water (current) to facilitate exit off the rope bridge.

With the far side secure the BTC gives the order to pull and the remaining patrol members pull the standing end of the rope and tighten the bridge. When the rope cannot be tightened anymore, the BTC has the team wrap the standing end of the rope around the near side anchor point, with a round turn and two half hitches with a quick release.

At this point the rope bridge is constructed, and the BTC starts to snap the patrol members on to the bridge with no more than three men at a time (one getting on, one getting off, and one moving across the rope).

Once everyone has crossed the bridge, the BTC orders the far- side man to untie the rope from the far side, while they untie the near side in the reverse order that the bridge was constructed. Now that the rope is free from both anchor points, the BTC ties an end of the line bowline in the rope and hooks it into their snap link. The team on the far side pulls the BTC across the water obstacle as they try to swim across.

After the far side headcount, weapons and equipment check is verified, the patrol element reorganizes and continues its mission.

“Teamwork is the most important thing,” said Cadet Brandon McLeod, from Weber State University, following their successful one-rope bridge exercise. “The timing of the team and everyone working correctly gets the bridge up.”



The first man has the tough job. He must battle through the water, while the rest of the squad will glide over it.

then tying it off on a far-side anchor point. The second bridge team member is the Bridge Team Commander (BTC), who is responsible for assembling the patrol members at the rope and ensuring all necessary knots are properly placed. The final members of the team are the rope bridge pullers, responsible for pulling the rope bridge tight.

There are some equipment requirements for building the rope bridge. Obviously, the most important piece of equipment is a 120-foot rope, which the bridge is constructed from. A 14-foot piece of rope for each person is also needed. The patrol members take these pieces of rope and tie Swiss seats, which is basically a rappel seat. The final piece of essential equipment is a snap link, or carabineer. Two snap links are also needed for every 120 feet of rope. These snap links are used to secure the 120-foot rope to the second man (the rope puller) as a safety line when they cross the water obstacle. Also, the snap links help secure the rope to the near and far side anchor points. The patrol members also have one snap link apiece, which they snap on to their Swiss seat and then snap on to the rope bridge.

As a squad member from 3rd Regiment working on their bridge test, Cadet Susan Gannon from University of Pittsburgh, posed a rhe-

torical question. “What is the most important thing when building a rope bridge?” she asked. “You need to work together and make the knots correctly and get the rope as tight as possible.”

There are several steps for establishing and conducting a rope-bridge stream crossing. The first step is for the unit leader to halt just short of the river, and set up local security. After security is established, a recon of the area is conducted searching for the presence of any enemy and for crossing site suitability. Once the surrounding area is cleared and secured, the patrol leader directs the BTC to construct the bridge.

With the anchor points identified by the bridge-crossing team indicating and the rope prepared for crossing, the rest of the patrol members begin to get ready for crossing the bridge. The procedures of preparation are to tie Swiss seats and to place snap links on their equipment.

The first team member (rope puller) is in waterborne uniform, which consists of wearing his equipment with LCE, weapon across the back, and Australian rappel seat with snap link to the rear. His duties are to swim across the water obstacle pulling the rope. He hastily secures the rope to the far side anchor and gives the BTC the signal that everything is secure.

Once the far side is secure, the bridge commander places a wireman’s knot in the rope to act as the pulley system. Then the bridge commander attaches a snap link on to the lope of the wireman’s knot and the rope is wrapped around the near side anchor point and routed through the pulley system.

The far side man then gets the signal from the bridge commander and takes up slack until the pulley system (wireman’s knot) is 1/5 the length of the bridge away from the near side point. The first man proceeds to tie off the rope on the anchor point identified with a round turn and two half



Building a rope bridge teaches a cadet squad teamwork, as they help the last members cross the bridge.

## 2nd Louie By Bob Rosenburgh





# ROTC Support Mission Command essential to NALC

Story and photos by  
2nd Lt. Mark Van Horn

Supporting 5,000 cadets, ROTC staff and reservists from April 29 to Aug. 31 at National Advanced Leadership Camp is a complex assignment for the I Corps soldiers serving in ROTC Support Mission Command (RSMC). Lt. Col. Glendon Patten, the RSMC Officer in Charge, said, “This is one of the largest training operations in the Army. By the time you include the reservists, NALC staff, ROTC cadre, RSMC, and the cadets, you have almost 10,000 personnel involved with camp.”

Consider the numbers. There are roughly 182 buildings, with over 500 toilets and sinks that must work. Regimental barracks need climate control to provide an adequate sleeping environment for cadets during cool nights. Safety in and around the camp area needs to be monitored. Before cadets arrive at the committee sites, 50,000 sandbags will be positioned along trails, sand tables, bunkers and obstacle courses. Bleachers have to be set up and NALC signs need to be posted all over Fort Lewis. Transportation must be coordinated with every regiment and branch orientation days need to be coordinated so every branch is represented.

The setup and upkeep of camp is a daunting mission by itself, but the RSMC must also deliver all the ammunition and requisitioned supplies to each committee. During Squad and Patrolling Situational Training Exercises, it’s necessary to distribute 3.1 million blank rounds between cadets and their challenger, the OPFOR. Cadets will fire 1.1 million live rounds on the automatic weapons and M-16 rifle ranges, and 20,800 rounds of 155 mm projectiles will slam into the dust of the 91st Division Prairie. You can be sure Support Mission Command doesn’t forget to deliver the requested 1,540 riot



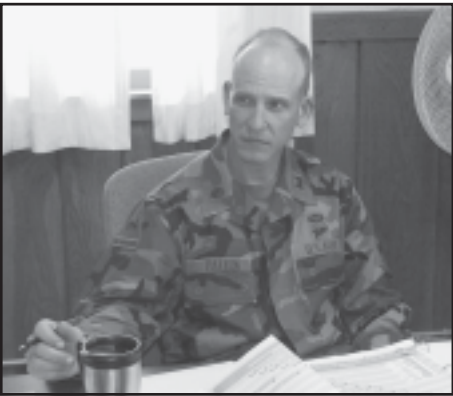
Sgt. Greg Gifford, 29th Signal Battalion, assists a cadet who has just been down the Slide for Life.

control agent capsules into the eager hands of NBC’s brew master. Cadets are required to learn the joys of a working protective mask and what happens when you take it off.

“The transition from the MS-III to MS-IV year can be pictured as a bridge the cadets walk across,” said Patten. “The Cadet Command cadre provide the road of the bridge while the pillars of that bridge are the committees, regimental support and overhead support provided by Fort Lewis.”

The RSMC started planning in January. Since NALC doesn’t have the staff, the time, or the equipment to accomplish its support mission, RSMC borrows 1,295 soldiers from I Corps and Fort Lewis units who are largely responsible for a smooth running camp. “The MSC units are each assigned a regiment and a committee to support. For example, it’s not practical to have ROTC staff guard the arms rooms 24 hours a day, so RSMC assigns personnel to guard the arms room for the duration of camp,” said Capt. Emily Frazier, Assistant Officer in Charge of RSMC.

Every committee at camp has some of these soldiers assigned to them. Some are demonstrators and assist in the training of the cadets, others are solely in a



Lt. Col. Glendon Patten commands the 2002 NALC RSMC.

support role. “These soldiers have a real chance to affect the cadets because it’s the first chance many of them will have to see enlisted soldiers in action,” Frazier added. With NALC being the first exposure many cadets have to the regular Army, RSMC provides a look at the professionalism of the troops cadets will soon be leading.

“NALC is a good experience for our enlisted personnel,” said Patten, “because it gives them the chance to train officers and influence future second lieutenants who will be in their units within a year or two.”

## ‘What are you doing after camp?’

By Bob Rosenburgh

The end of National Advanced Leadership Camp doesn’t always signal the end of summer training. From one to three more weeks of training are available through a variety of Army schooling and assignment options that provide motivated cadets with additional opportunities. About half usually take advantage of at least one more Army summer event.

On the list of possibilities are Airborne or Air Assault School at Fort Benning, Ga., the Northern Warfare School at Fort Greeley, Alaska, Mountain Warfare School in Jericho, Vt., or Mounted Maneuver Training at Fort Knox, Ky.

Cadet Troop Leadership Training is offered at selected Army units and, for nurse cadets, the Nurse Summer Training Program.

At CTLT, a cadet will either accompany a second lieutenant on the job or take that officer’s place for a short period. This enables the cadet to gain experience in the real Army. They can go

to any type of unit the Army has - combat, combat support, combat service support, even the reserve component. There is also a DCLT, or Drill Cadet Leadership Training available. There, cadets follow a drill sergeant.

CTLT can be in Korea, Kosovo, Hawaii, or anywhere the Army sends its soldiers. Cadets who are airborne qualified can even jump with their host unit.

Any one of 14 Army medical treatment facilities across the country can provide nursing cadets with first-hand exposure to what they can expect as commissioned officers in the Army Nurse Corps. They are hosted by “preceptors,” nurses working in various departments who volunteer for the program. The cadet then follows the preceptor’s schedule for duty.

Graduation from NALC gives cadets a good reason to be proud of themselves, but it also marks the beginning of additional opportunities to build on their budding Army career. These follow-on schooling and training events can be as much an adventure as they are professional development.

# Drug testing ensures leadership excellence

By 2nd Lt. Simon Flake

Rising before dawn, both male and female cadre and cadets wait with urgency to fulfill one of their first prerequisites here at the NALC, urinalysis. The National Advanced Leadership Camp is conducting this important screening test during the summer of 2002 to continue ensuring the readiness and increasing the combat effectiveness of the U.S. Army’s future warrior leaders.

Previously called ROTC Advanced Camp, National Advanced Leadership Camp has changed names, but its standards remain the same. Staff and students take the test separately, but both groups must conduct urinalysis the same way. The Army has a standard operating procedure for the process that applies to all Army personnel.

The test is administered through the Army Substance Abuse Program, which trains Unit Prevention Leaders to ensure proper guidelines are followed during testing. In a standard Army unit, an E-5 or above is selected to be a UPL. After an individual is selected to become a UPL, the soldier must attend the UPL training class taught by the ASAP staff. This class is given

over a period of two days and includes a practical exercise coupled with a written test at the end.

2nd Lt. Aaron Grant, a graduate of Advanced Camp 2001 (7th Regt.), was recently commissioned from Michigan State University. Grant, is one of many UPLs trained to administer this test.

“It’s very important to have a drug-free Army,” said Grant, “because we operate in missions that require constant attention and drugs have the ability to inhibit you from working at your best.” Since drugs are illegal, unsafe and limit your abilities, the Army has developed a strict drug policy with rigid standards.

When a soldier or cadet submits a urine sample, he or she must fill out a form and initial a label that verifies his or her correct social security number. To ensure the sample is authentic, an observer is provided for each cadre member and cadet. The person giving the sample must then fill the cup to at least 45 ml. After filling the cup, the UPL places a seal on the container so that it cannot be tampered with. If the container goes to the lab with a broken seal, it will not be tested. The specimen will then be discarded and the person will have to resubmit a sample.

Once the UPL has collected samples and taken them

to the ASAP building, the specimens are shipped to one of two places, either Fort Meade Lab in Maryland, or Tripler Army Medical Center in Hawaii. The Army sends the urine samples of civilian personnel for standard drug screening to Fort Meade Lab. The Army also sends samples of military personnel specifically tested for steroids to Fort Meade Lab. For regular military drug screening, the Army sends the specimens to Tripler A.M.C.

The standard drug test includes testing for amphetamine/methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana. The Army tests for an additional drug that is randomly selected unless a commander requests one specifically. There are four the Army chooses from - barbiturates, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), Opiate, and phenylcyclidine (PCP).

National Advanced Leadership Camp is underway and this summer will include a variety of exciting events for cadre and cadets. All training will be conducted safely, partially because cadre and cadets will be able to perform without hindrance from drug abuse. This leadership camp, like those in the past, will be drug free.